THE SUN to-day consists of twelve pages. Our friends should see that their newsman furmishes them with the entire paper.

SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1886.

#### The Simple Truth.

The RANNEY report on the Pan-Electric investigation will undoubtedly be circulated by the Republicans next fall as a campaign document; and it will make a very strong campaign document, for it is full of facts leading to an inevitable conclusion, and that conclusion is unfortunate for the Adminstration.

How much better for the Democratic party it would be if, when the disagreeable facts are repeated by the Republican speakers and journals next fall, the Democrats could reply: "Yes, these things are so, and the Democrats on the committee that investigated them did not try to conceal the facts or to palliate them, or to defend the indefensible conduct of the Democratic officials implicated, but told the truth and the whole truth."

How much better it would be for the Democratic party next fall if it could point to such courageous, candid, and manly action on the part of its representatives in Congress! Then the telephone scandal would rest upon a few individual Democrats, and secondarily upon the Administration, which not only allowed it, but adopted it as its own; but the Democratic party would have been clear and clean.

As it is, the whole party incurs the reproach, and the scandal is all the greater oecause the Democrats on the investigating committee have tried to cover it up and to evade the consequences of the truth.

#### The Founding of the Republic.

While the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of our Government will no doubt be fixed for April 90, 1889, in memory of the inauguration of WASHINGTON as President, yet, in one sense, all these days around us are centennial days. The formation of the "more perfect Union' spoken of in the preamble of the Constitution resulted from the events of several immediately preceding years. It came about in a businesslike way, taking its rise in a political necessity and resting on such practical matters as taxes and trade and the need of better appliances for raising a revenue with which to improve the condition of the common treasury, pay the cost of administering the Federal Government, secure a sound national credit, build up commerce, and provide for the general defence. It was not a sudden flush of paternal sentiment that produced the Government we have to-day; it was rather the demonstration in daily experience of the inadequacy of the Confederation to provide for the existing wants and already felt destinies of the new nation that had won its independence by the sword.

The Congress of the colonies, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 5th of September, 1774, not only produced the immortal Declaration of Independence, but also a scheme of confederation which was agreed to in that body on Nov. 15, 1777, but not fully ratified by the States till much later. The shorteomings of the Articles of Confederation were so apparent that as early as the spring of 1781 Congress asked the States for additional power, to pay debts and prosecute the war, by laying duties on imports and prize goods. The refusal of Rhode Island to grant this power was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Fitzsimmons, who answered its objections in order.

To the first, that "the proposed duty would be unequal in its operation, bearing hardest upon the most commercial States, and so would press peculiarly hard upon that State which draws its chief support from commerce," the committee auswered, in its report of Dec. 16, 17s2, that "every duty on imports is incorporated with the price of the commodity, and ultimately paid by the consumer, with a profit on the duty itself as a n to the merchant for th vance of the money." It then proceeded with this argument: "The merchant considers the duty demanded by the

State on the imported article in the same light with freight or any similar charge, and, adding it to the origihal cost, calculates his profit on the aggregate sum . . As a consumer, he have his share of the duty : but it is no further a burden upon him. The consequence of the principle laid down is, that every class of the community bears its share of the duty in proportion to Its consumption, which last is required by the compara tive wealth of the respective classes in conjunction with their habits of expense or frurality. The rich and luxu-Tious pay in proportion to their riches and luxury; the poor and parennonions, in proportion to their poverty and parsimony. A chief excellence of this mode of revepue is, that it preserves a just measure to the abilities of Individuals, promotes frugality, and taxes extravagance The same reasoning in our situation applies to the inter course between two States; if one imports and the other does not, the latter must be supplied by the former. The duty, being transferred to the price of the commodity is no more a charge on the importing State for what is consumed in the other, than it is a charge on the mer-chant for what is consumed by the farmer or artificer. Either State will only feel the burden in a ratio to its consumption, and this will be in a ratio to its population and wealth. \* \* \* It is, therefore, the reverse of tust position that the duty proposed will bear hardest on st commercial States; it will, if anything, have a contrary effect, though not in a sufficient degree to jus-tify an objection on the part of the non-importing States. for it is as reasonable they should allow an advance or the duty paid, as on the first cost, freight, or any incl-

Other objections were answered at length, for at that time the commercial prominence of Rhode Island, compared with its lack of manufacturing industries, made it necessary and just for Congress to deliberate well on the little State's theories. Returning to the duty on imports, the committee declared this to be "the most agreeable tax to the people that can be imposed, because it is paid insensibly and seems to be voluntary," while "too moderate in its amount to discourage the consumption" of imported goods:

"The principal thing to be consulted for the advance ment of commerce is to promote exports. All impediments to these, either by way of probinition or by increasing the prices of native commodities, decreasing by that means their sale and consumption at foreign markets, are injurious. Duties on exports have this operation. For the same reason taxes on possessions and the articles of our own growth or manufacture whether in the form of a land tax, excise, or any other are more huriful to trade than impost duties. The ten lency of all such taxes is to increase the prices of those articles which are the objects of exportation, and to snable others to undersell as abroad."

The following spring, on April 18, 1783, Zongress passed resolutions asking the States to invest it with certain powers for raising revenue, and the resolutions were accompanied by an eloquent address, drawn ap by Messes, Madison, Ellisworth, and Hamilton. A year later, April 30, 1784, Congress adopted resolutions declaring that the needs of commerce were of argent importance; that "already has Great Britain adopted reguladestructive of our commerce with the West Indies;" and that it was the duty of Congress, "as it is their wish, to meet the attempts of Great Britain with similar restrictions." Congress, however, lacked the power to do so, and appealed to the States for a grant of authority to regulate commerce "for the term of fifteen years." During the midsummer of 1785 a

amendment of the Articles of Confederation. in order to secure this power for Congress, and to make it permanent instead of for a term of years. This proposition was accompanied by a strong argument, but Congress did not act on it, preferring that such projects should originate with the individual

Early in 1786 a report was made in Congress on what had been done as to the system of revenue proposed April 18, 1783, just referred to. It was found that New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina had agreed to portions of the system under certain provisos of compliance by all the States, and that Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, and Georgia had not decided in favor of any part of it. Delaware and North Carolina alone had acceded to it fully in all its parts. A fortnight later reports on the resolutions of April 30, 1784, showed that Delaware, South Carolina, and Georgia had passed no acts whatever about them; that Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Maryland had compiled with the recommendations, but had produced discord by fixing different times for beginning their operation; that New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and North Carolina had passed laws practically nullifying a nominal compliance; that four States only, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, had complied absolute ly, with the proviso that the remaining States should also comply. Thus by July, 1786, a hundred years ago,

these halting measures indicating the apparent impossibility of ever reasonably bringing into harmony thirteen different States, acting independently on the same public measures of organic law, had turned men's minds to the need of a more perfect union. When the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence came around, in that year, this need was strongly felt. Indeed, a consciousness of it had been growing for years. As early as July, 1782, the Legislature of New York had passed resolutions apprehending "from a continuance of the present Constitution of the Continental Government a subversion of public credit and consequences highly dangerous to the safety and independence of these States." It declared that "experience has demonstrated the Confederation to be defective in several essential points, particularly in not vesting the Federal Government either with a power of providing revenue for itself or with ascertained and productive funds;" and it wound up by proposing to Congress to recommend and to each State to adopt the measure of assembling a general Convention of the States, specially authorized to revise and amend the Confede ration," the States, of course, reserving their right of ratification. The experience of subsequent years, as already narrated confirmed the wisdom of this suggestion of New York. In January, 1786, the House of Delegates of Virginia appointed Commissioners to meet Commissioners from other States "to take into consideration the trade of the United States." On July 6, 1786, Gov. PATRICK HENRY certified that due faith should be given to this resolution, out of which came the Annapolis Convention of September, 1786, which in its turn called for the memorable Philadelphia Convention of May, 1787, that drew up the Constitution of the United States.

#### Shakespeare and the Circulation of the Blood.

The man who proves beyond the possibility of a doubt either that the SHAKESPEARE Plays were written by WILLIAM SHAKE-SPEARE or that FRANCIS BACON was their true author will be a benefactor of the human race and a foremost figure for all time in literary history.

Mr. IGNATIUS DONNELLY promises to settle the controversy in a few weeks in favor of BACON. Mr. DUFF G. REED of Washington, in a letter which our readers will find interesting, presents an ingenious argument against the Baconian theory, amounting, in Mr. REED's opinion, to an irresistible and impregnable demonstration.

Mr. REED's case rests upon certain pasges in the Plays showing on the author a full knowledge of that great physiological fact, the discovery of which is commonly associated with WILLIAM HARvey's name. HARVEY's discovery was published in 1628. SHAKESPEARE died in 1616. Therefore the author of the SHAKESPEARE Plays discovered the circulation of the blood independently of HARVEY and in advance of him. But, as Mr. REED argues, if the author of the Plays had been Bacon, who was so profoundly interested in the advancement of science and so keenly alive to the value and significance of every new idea, it is utterly inconceivable that a discovery of such commanding importance should have been used merely to decorate a few verses of poetry, and not at once promulgated to the scientific world in serious and adequate form.

This argument is strong-on the face of it but we hope to convince our correspondent that when he presents it as an absolute demonstration he overlooks facts which materially detract from its value.

Mr. REED's mistake, and the mistake of those before him who have called attention to Shakespeare's apparent knowledge of later physiology, springs from an imperfect apprehension of just what it was that HAR-VEY discovered, and just how far the physfologists who lived before him had advanced toward a complete theory of the circulatory system. We trust that Mr. REED does not share the vulgar belief that until HARVEY'S day nothing was known of the movement of the blood through the arteries and veins, its replenishment and its purification by the appropriate organs, its flow from the heart and its return to the heart-in short, its circuiation in the body. So far from this being the case, it is true that before WILLIAM HARVEY was born, and before either WILLIAM SHARESPEARE OF FRANCIS BACON had learned to write, enough was known of the phenomena of the blood's circulation to explain every phrase or passage which Mr. REED and others have quoted as evidence that Shakespeare anticipated Harvey's

A German named SCHLEUCHER once went so far as to attribute the discovery of the circulation of the blood to King Solomon. It is certain that the Greeks had ideas on the subject which were not so far from the truth as they were from the complete truth. Three or four centuries before CHRIST, HIPPOC-RATES spoke of the veins as the irrigating channel by means of which motion and life and spirit were diffused through the body. He divined the idea of a circuit, for in De Venis he says that all lesser veins spring from one great vein. He was not sure about the starting point: "When a circle is completed its origin can no longer be found." But to that extent HIPPOCRATES anticipated Harvey. So did ARISTOTLE, to a still greater extent. He recognized the heart as the origin of all the vessels of the body, and as the source and fountain of the blood. So did GALEN two hundred years after Christ. He conceived the use of respiration to be that of cooling and refreshing the blood; and curiously adopted by HARVEY and not discarded until the time of PRIESTLEY.

To come down to the generation of physiologists immediately preceding the time of SHAKESPEARE, BACON, and HARVEY: In 1543 VESALIUS erroneously believed that the blood transuded from the right to the left ventricle, but he was acquainted with the existence of the valves of the heart and great vessels. Ten years later MICHAEL SERVETUS discovered the pulmonary circulation of the blood, and conjectured the true function of the lungs in respiration. In 1559 REALDO COLOMBO of Cremona described the transference of vital fluid from the right ventricle of the heart, through the lungs, to the left auricle. To that extent he antici-

pated HARVEY. Nearly all that was now wanting to com plete the discovery commonly associated with Harvey's investigations was a fuller conception of the function of the heart as the central organ, and of the return flow of the blood through the veins in the general circulation. Andrea Cesalpino, a strong and original thinker, revolutionized the ideas on these subjects. If anybody fully anticipated Harvey, it was he and not SHAKE SPEARE. In 1569, nine years before HARVEY was born, and when SHAKESPEARE was a child of five and BACON one of eight, CESAL-PINO published his Quastiones Peripatetica. For Mr. REED'S benefit we make this interesting extract from CESALPINO'S earlier writings, as quoted in Flourens's Histoire de la Découverte de la Circulation du Sang:

"If the heart be the source of the blood (he has just demonstrated that it is, it must also be the source of the veins and arteries, these being the vessels designed for the blood. Thus, as rivulets draw water from their fountain head, so do the veins and arteries from the heart. It is besides necessary that they should all be continuou with the heart, in order that the blood contained in then should be preserved by its heat; since it is congealed by cold as is evident whenever it is removed from the veins. It appears also from dissection that all veins are continuous with the heart alone. \* \* The membranes placed in the heart, like gates at the mouth of the veins, opening to afford ingress or egress, indicate also that there is the origin of all the veins. There are, as it were, their beginnings; their ends terminate d vided into most minute hair tubes. It is thus eviden that the heart is the source of all veins."

CESALPINO'S writings, published at Flor ence, spread all over Europe in different editions, and attracted general attention among scientific men. The Speculum Artis Medical Hippocraticum was printed before the work to which we have already referred, and, therefore, about the time of SHAKESPEARE'S birth, if not before that event. Here is a passage which has been often quoted:

"For in animals we see that the nutriment is carrie through the veins to the heart as to a laboratory, and its last perfection being there attained, it is driven by the pirit which is begotten in the heart through the arterie and distributed to the whole body."

And in another place CESALPINO, at least a lozen years before HARVEY was born, used the very phrase which defines the theory:

"The lungs, deriving heated blood through the pul monary artery from the right chamber of the heart, re orn the same by anastomesis to the pulmonary veins which return to the left chamber. All that is revealed y dissection corresponds perfectly with this circulati

We have shown enough, we suppose, to enighten Mr. REED as to the extent of the physiological knowledge current before SHAKESPEARE'S Plays were written, and to make clear the unsoundness of the assumption on which his whole argument rests, namely, that "the possible circulation of the blood in the human frame is suggested in the works of none of Shakespeare's contemporaries."

If there is any significance at all in the passages quoted by Mr. REED from the Plays, they seem to us to count rather for than against the Baconian theory. The wonderful intellect that produced the Plays was familiar with the latest developments of scientific progress. The knowledge displayed is sometimes so surprising as to appear far in advance of the age in | tend to bring the old law into contempt. which Shakespeare and Bacon lived. In medical science, in physics, in metaphysics and in law, the profound insight of the poet the power of entering into the mysteries of nature and of thought, is so apparent that it is not astonishing to find the advocates of the Baconian theory drawing therefrom one of their strongest arguments. Shake-SPEARE was a play actor and the manager of theatra: Racov a philosopher whose

province was all human knowledge. There is another fact that may interest Mr REED while he is revising his conclusion that his proposition is "perfectly irresistible." and needs " only to be stated to command instant acquiescence." Bacon was the personal friend of HARVEY.

### We Come to His Defence.

It will require great delicacy and much wisdom to properly handle the subject presented in this very unreserved letter, and yet we must not hesitate to meet the difficulty:

"While out riding last evening with a young gentle man to whom I am engaged, he removed the engage ring from my fluger and then put it on again. iot say very much about it because it was the last timve expected to see each other for some time. It was the irst liberty he ever took with me, and I was very much urprised. Would you advise me to return his ring and ave nothing more to do with him, or to give him a good siap and tell him to take that for his impudence? Please ive this your earliest attention and oblice

"P. S .- Is it customary for young ladies to send valen

tines to their young gentlemen friends." If our fair and perplexed corresponden will allow us to call her LILY instead of LIL LIE we will do so, for we prefer the name and it seems appropriate for a young maider so modest as she. We trust, too, that she will not deem us importinent, for she is evidently a girl of spirit, if we suggest to her that there is a distinction in meaning be tween the Words ride and drive, of which she appears to be unaware. If she goes out on horseback in company with a young man she carriage or a "buggy" she drives with him. From what took place on the eventful occasion of which she speaks, we infer that her lover took her out for a drive that evening.

Well, then, Lily, the question you ask concerns one about which we are often consulted by engaged girls-that of the imits of proper familiarity on the part of an accepted lover. For instance, it was but lately that a girl came to us in distress because her lover had made so bold. after months of patient devotion, as to stea a kiss from her when they parted at the garden gate.

Why did your lover venture to remove the ring? Probably because various emotions agitated his being. In the first place, he could not resist the temptation of taking hold of your hand, which, we are sure, is small and shapely, and he resorted to the rather clumsy protext of seizing it to draw off and put on again the engagement ring Then, again, he may have thought in the in toxication of his bliss that the rapture to which he could not give utterance in words he could express to your full understanding by a pressure of that lovely hand. May i not have been, too, that he meant to indicate by removing and replacing the ring that he would seal anew the sweet compact

of which it was the symbol and the witness: You see that we are disposed to deal ten derly with that young man and to seek justification for his impulsive act. Remember that it was the first time he had so offended, and do not forget that the circumstances

evening, and you were alone. The horse had dropped into a walk; perchance the moon beamed gently through the foliage that lined the road and shut out impertment observation. That beautiful hand hovered within his easy reach, and it was his, sacredly promised to him for life. No wonder that saution left him, and in a moment of mad delight he took it into his actual possession. You are soon to be his bride, and do you fancy hat he may not yet touch your hand?

No. LILY, as a human being, as a man, our sympathies go out to that lover so unhappy under your displeasure and your resentment. Pardon his offence, if such it seems to you, and estore him to your heart. He did not know what he was doing, for in the agitation of his soul his eager hand went out spontaneously, automatically, "Give him a good slap?" Do not think of it. "Return his ring and have nothing more to do with him?" Do not punish him so terribly. And yet you are right in your instinct as to the necessity of keeping a lover within bounds. He must first of all and through all be respectful. He must never be presumptuous. As to sending valentines to young men, we advise you, as an engaged girl, to abstain from it. You have a valentine for life, and he must be your only valentine-the rash young fellow whose cause we have espoused with so much feeling.

#### Marriage in England.

Once again, by a vote of 149 to 127, the British House of Lords have rejected the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This seems to indicate that opposition to the innovation is increasing among the Lords, for in 1883, though the bill failed in the end, it was carried to a second reading by a small majority of that body.

Yet there is no doubt that popular sentinent in England favors the measure, which has several times passed the House of Commons. The Nonconformist seets, which the Duke of St. Albans described in the late debate as "essentially the Church of the working and middle classes," are pretty generally arraved on its side, and the labor representatives in the House of Commons are pledged to vote for it. Among the petitions asking or the passage of the bill was one from 9,000 London cabmen. Out of 5,500 farmers in Suffolk, 4,500 begged that it might become law, and in Buckinghamshire 1,300 out of 1,700, while in Essex the farming sentiment was equally strong in the same direction.

It is estimated that as many as 1,000 mar riages with a deceased wife's sister take place annually in England, and among the poorer people they are looked upon without disfavor. The parties suffer not at all in the opinion of their associates, but are rather commended for their good sense. There, as here, it is thought that a widower who marries his sister-in-law intrusts his motherless children to one who is best fitted for their care because of her natural affection for them

But the arguments of the opponents of the measure, chief among whom were the Duke of ARGYLL and the Archbishop of Canterbury, were that it established a principle whose logical result would be the removal of all the bars to marriage because of affinity Undoubtedly that is the direction in which the bill looks, and to which all modern opinion that regards marriage as a civil contract merely is tending. As a civil contract, marringe passes outside of the restrictions of canon law, and the State regulates it on other grounds.

We are not surprised, therefore, that the Archbishop of Canterbury is so unyielding in his apposition to this bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. But public sentiment in England must before long secure its psssage, for in practice such marriages are increasing in number, and they

### Public Education.

In Buffalo the other evening Mr. MAT-THEW ARNOLD delivered a public lecture on ducation. One of his chief ideas, judging from the report in the Buffalo Courier, was that the general care of education should be made the business of the Government. "He urged State action," says the Courier, schools of higher and lower grades."

In this discussion Mr. Arrond does not once allude to the democratic theory of government or of education. This is that the onsiness of government is merely to preserve public order, and whatever education it undertakes to provide should be of the most elementary character alone, designed simply to qualify the citizen to read and write and inform himself respecting public affairs, so that he may vote intelligently. To undertake more than this at the expense of the taxpayer is to deprive the latter of his liberty and take away his property from him for a use which transcends the proper sphere of government.

It is true that Mr. ARNOLD's view of the subject is justified by the practice into which many of the States of the American Union have been led. It has become popular in this country to levy very heavy taxes for the purpose of giving in the public schools, not a useful instruction, but fancy education in all sorts of high and abstruse branches. We provide at the expense of the taxpayer for teaching Greek, Latin, the higher mathematics, modern languages—in short, all those elegant and luxurious departments of learning which are matters of taste, not necessity. It is the observation of this fact, doubtless, which urges Mr. Atmouble contend that the State should further intervene for the purpose of establishing a proper connection between schools of various grades in this vast and complicated system. The rides with him; but if she goes with him in a proposition is contrary to democracy, contrafy to common sense, and of uncertain utility at the end; but it is a proposition which he flads pretty generally favored in this country, and for which, with his ideas of government, he not unnaturally invokes a further application.

Here is the plan of the Courier-Journal for war against some New York Democrats: "A straight revenue tariff Bennerat should be put fo

he House who voted against tariff reform." If our contemporary does that, we will put up a Prohibitionist in every district, and run him like fun; and we will but \$5 on every one of these Prohibitionist candidates against the

ward for Congress in the district of every Democrat is

ucier-Journal's Democrats. But there is no danger of such a canvass. Our Blue Grass contemporary thinks now it would rather see a Republican Congressman elected than a protectionist Democrat, but when the time comes for election it will stick to the Democracy like a true Kentuckian.

The Anarchists are having a hard time in the West. Those of them who have not been ocked up by the law are to be locked out by such inbor organizations as they have crept into, and the general outlook for anarchy is not rosy. The Anarchists should seek some country where the reopie have no hand in making the government and no scrupic about overthrowing it.

The English Court of Appeal has not been njust in dismissing Sir Charles Dilke's appeal from the order of the Divorce Division denying his motion to be allowed to appear on the Queen's Proctor's intervention in the CHAWcommittee of Congress proposed the formal enough his theory in this particular was combined to stir to the utmost the tumuitu- | roap divorce case. The result of this decision |

ous feelings of a rapturous lover. It was | is that Sir Changes cannot testify in the new proceeding, which will be limited to hearing new evidence showing that Mrs. CRAWFORD lied in her confession. But this decision is not unfair to Dilke because he did not testify when he had an opportunity in the original suit, and was silent until driven by public opinion to make some effort toward self-vindiention.

> We print in another column the reply of Postmaster VEXZEY to the recent report of Civil Service Commissioner Lyman to the effect that the Baltimore Post Office had been removed from all relation to the civil service rules and ought to be disciplined. The Postmaster's letter speaks for itself. sents a lucid array of very simple facts. It shows that Mr. VEAZEY is a man who understands and is prepared to interpret correctly the terse and unequivocal civil service plank of the Democratic platform of 1884, and conse quently every Democrat and reformer, including the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND, will read it with satisfaction for the state of things which it describes, and with admiration for the faithful and intelligent public officer who writes it.

The attention of Dr. WARNER MILLER should be called to the fact that the Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED was in Washington last week. Mr. HUSTED means to reside in Washington for six years from next March. Was be looking for a boarding place last week?

#### Mr. Cleveland Harting his Boom. From the Louisville Post.

"What is going to be the effect of President leveland's vetices of pension bills on the coming Presi dential campaigns?" your correspondent asked of a minent Democratic observer of things political he Bul for the Democratic party." he replied. "He overdoing it. The pension turness is being overdone there is no doubt of that; but he is overdoing the vet business. The tone of levity which he assumes in some of these vetoes is especially lead. It is going to do great deal of harm, and will be used against us in the ing campaigns with very serious effect. I fear "Will Mr. Cleveland be the candidate of his party the

next time ?" "Noticely can tell. Things have not developed yet The Republican party seems to cling to Blaine yet. I be should be the candidate again, I don't think Cleve land could beat him next time,

"Why not !" "Because every fellow who voted for him then would vote for him again, and there are lots of men who voted for Cleveland then who could not be dragged to the polis for him again under any circumstances. And you know we won by only a few hundred votes."

#### Mighty Interesting Reading.

Prom the Boston Daily Advertiser several reports upon the Pan-Electric andal will make it a difficult matter for Attorney-Ger eral Garland to continue in office, unless both be and the ing duties in which he has lately shown such critica real to read this (the Ranney) report. He is a lawve and he will not fail to discover that Mr. Ranney has faculty of untangling complicated testimony and status the substantial facts established that is worthy of his adiration, however deeply he may regret the necessity o conclusion to which he must come, that his Atto ney General, his Solicitor General, his Commissioner of Indian Affairs, his Commissioner of Entironds, and other carty associates whom he has distinguished by his con-idence, have not acted in accordance with the sonti ment, " l'ablic office is a public trust." It is a beautifu entiment, and at the present time the citizens of whom he is the Chief Magistrate are waiting with keen interest to learn whether he holds it only as a beautiful sen timent or as a rule of contact. If it is indeed the rule by which his Administration is guided, the investigation had will be consummated by one certain event. Er Garland of Arkansas will promptly cease, by resigns tion of removal, to be a member of the Cabinet.

About 100 people attended Mrs. Cleveland's card reception between 12 and I o'clock. The callers especially the lather, seemed (ascinated by the beauty of the young mistress of the White House. Her manner is spires from affectation or restraint that every one a once feels at home in her presence. The pleasant smule with which she greets ber guests, not a set smile by any neans, but one that looks different to every one intro used has won the hearts of all. The lastics are estacially pleased with the President's bride, and were pr tuse in their expressions of approval when leaving the house to day. One of the society ladies who called or her to day remarked to a companion as they were leav-ing: "Did you ever see such a sweet face? How cor-dully she shakes one's hand. Oh! I am just dead in love with her."

From the Boston Herald. A caller, after giving his card to the usher, stood per cily fascinate t in the doorway leading to the Red Parlorar the vision of girlish loveliness presented by the mistress of the White House. There were numerous ac-quaintances who desired to pay their respects but the advistored as if unable to move or articulate. She was efectiv oblivious of her surroundings, and seemed usher touched her shoulder and requested her name "Mrs. Cleveland," quickly responded the caller, as if

That is not the name on your card, madam," said the "It is Mrs. Cinck." "I beg pardon; that is my name, but I deciare for a few minutes I have been in dresmland looking at the President's lovely wife."

#### England, Ireland, America. From the Louisville Courier Journal.

The slush and gammon which have prevailed occasions of international conviviality England and America, and which literary men like the ate Mr. Noticy and Mr. Lowell, having their own parucular axes to grind, did so much to premote, are fus w receiving a tolerably black eve. The most fervio ling in England for America is effervescent, though it is sufficiently animated. There are many reasons why lingland should not love America. But this Anglo Irish conflict puts a finishing touch upon a century of ross purposes and caps the chmax of hate.

And no wonder. The English are not to be blamed in he least. It is the old story of one big boy's stepping n to prevent another big boy's mistreating a little one, reland without America would be nowhere. After vents of idle sympathy we are at length able to co tribute substantial and, and we are doing this openly and above board, without circumfocution or apology, Every friendsy Irish word that is snoken in the United States carries a stab to the English heart. Every dollar given to the Irish election toud is a kind of armed in tervention. You may be sure the Conservative press of London makes all it can out of the situation, and, while gnoring American topics with supercilious care, chron cles with the minutest detail the meetings, the speeches no editorials, and the subscriptions in behalf of fremo hat can be collected in the United States and transmit ted hither by the cables, which are never busy except then bring me hostile messages.
The consequence of all this is that the mask of deceit a being torn off the face of both nations, and the tom-

tits of englormers and the molly coddles of society are ing set at naught. This is processiy as it should be. We have nothing t

gain, but, on the contrary much to lose, by cultivating England. Her patronngo is an powerloss to help us an her malice has ever been to hurt. We own her many debts of ill will and no debt of good will. We are her imercial rival, and are destined to be her succession in the financial raiership of the world. The time is coming when bingfand will be protectionist and America free trade. Meanwhile, her system of laws and her social tabele are distinctly opposed to ones.

#### Mr. Cleveland Will Need the Politicians, From the Chicago Herstit.

Mr. Cleveland became the choice of the party n the thicago tonyeation only as the result of stendy saidul, and sagacious political management. The ma-mine which demanded his selection in the face of a tahement opposition at home, was one of the most per ect organizations of the kind that the country has ever seen, and Daniel Monuing was then, as he may be again at the head of it. If Mr. Cleveland has further ambitio he will discover that, however much he may dislike the diticians, long continued success without them is prac-rally out of the question. A leader of men like Mr. anning, possessed of high character, great ability, and a capacity for organization, is a power in whatever post ton be may put himself.

### Henry Villard Combig Back.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, WASHINGTON, June 29.-A private letter received here to day from Berlin states that Mr. Henry Villard will return to this country about the middle of August, and will take up his residence in his castle in New York. It is stated that the trouble in the Orego. Transcontinental Company between Elijah Smith, President, and his faction, and Dresel. Morgan 4 Co. unkers, is liable to eniminate in the election to the Presidency of this company. Brezel, Norgan & , who are his friends, it is baid control the majorit of stock, and at the next election will depose President smith and put Mr. Villard at the head of the company GENTHORN.

We Should Smile. From the Galveston Intily News, THE SUN IS humorous.

THE PRESIDENT MORE GENIAL. Still he Mas a Cold Shoulder Left for Some of

the Bemocratic Congresso "The President is a good deal better natured since his marriage," said a Democratic Congressman to a Sun reporter yesterday. would be difficult to describe the change in him," the Congressman added. "He is more approachable by the Congressmen of his party -that is, by those who respect his peculiar traits. His marriage, however, haen't changed him a particle in his treatment of the Domocratic Congressmen who go at him hammer and tongs, and say he must do this or he must and tongs, and say he must do this or he must do that. They still get the cold shoulder in the matter of appointments. One thing is certain, all the Congressmen, disappointed or other-wise, ar-mashed on Mrs. Cleveland. She isn't beautiful. She's handsome, and she carries herself like a lady of 35 instead of one of 22. Oh, I tell you, Grover has got a prize."

### QUEER WRINKLES.

"If I buy some dress goods." asked a lady n a dry goods store, "can you deliver them at once !

"Yes'm," said the clerk.
"There will be no delay !"

"No'm," said the clerk.
"Require I sin in great haste."
"Yes m," said The clerk.
"Yery well, you may show me your summer slike."
"Yery well, you may show me your summer slike."
In four hours and forty minutes the lady had selected what she wanted, and the tired clerk ordered the goods delivered at once.

### Frenks of Nature.

Old Mr. Bently (who is very much interested

ndred years old, an' found imbedded in the centre

in anything of a curious nature)—Here's a curious thing wife. A farmer in lowa cut down a maple tree on

live took.

914 Mrs. Bentley (who is more interested in darning socks)—Well, well, is that m! A maple tree a bundled years old inshedded in the centre of a live toad. That is curious, Joshua. Read suthin more. A Striking Resemblance. When Dumley isn't behind on his board bill is is apt to be outspoken to an off-neive degree.
"Do you know why, Mrs. Hendricks," he said to be

"Do you know why, Mrs. Rendricas," he said to his landlady recently, as he laid a soft botied egr which he had just opened as far out of his reach as possible, "do you know why you and this egy are somewhat alike in one respect?" "Why?" she asked with frigid interrogation. "Because you have both seen better days."

#### Judicious Flattery.

Smith-Brown, you're fine this morning, Brown (pleased)-Think so ! Smith-I know so. You look as fresh as a dater.

Smith—i know so. You look as fresh as a daisy.
Brawn (more pleased)—Yes?
Smith—Yes, You can stay out with the boys and show
up in the morning all right.
Brown (more than pleased)—Yes, a little thing like
that don't affect me much.
Smith—it don't affect you a particle. I never saw
such a min. I say, Brown, can you lend me a fiver?
Brown (with absolute enthusiasm)—Certainly, my
dear boy, certainly. Nothing New at the Hub. "Yes." said a New Yorker. "I had a very

### "Anything new being discussed there in social or lit-

nothing new. They are still agitating the ques-Who is to write the American novel?' and 'Who hip Sullivan?' " Mistress (to applicant for cook)-What exerience have you had as cook?

# Applicant—I wiz siven years in me lasht place, mum, Mistress—Why did you leave there? Applicant—The mastlier an 'mistress both died, mum, Mistress—What did they die of? Applicant—Indigestion, mum.

A New Element of the Game. Citizen (to base ball manager)-To what do you attribute your defeat to-day?

Manager—To the fact that the other club hall two
mascuts, while we only had one. I shall have mascuts
enough on our Western trip to win two games out of
three if I have to buy up a whole foundling asylum.

Old Mr. Bantly (reading the paper)—I see that the Elemina Post Camba that Mugwumpism is increasing, 10d Mrs. Bently (interested in her knitting)—Is that so? I wonder they don't try Pasteur. Impervious to Injury.

Traveller (to ticket agent)-Gimma a ticket lo New Brunswick. Agent-The next train doesn't stop at New Brunswick.

It goes through that town at fifty miles an hour.
Travelier—That suits me ive impired too many
games of bal between the New Yorks and Chicagos to
be afraid to get off a train that's only jogging along at
fifty miles an hour. His Pather's Misfortune.

Old Lady (to small boy)-Aren't you afraid of satching cold, little boy, going about in your bare feet Small Boy-I never wear shoes, 'cept in cold wedder. Old Lady-Why not? Can't you get them? Small Boy-No'm, Me failder is a shoemaker. The Power of the Mind!

### From the Partiana Press.

If a man's physical vigor can be measured by his printed utterances, there is no doubt that the Sage of Greystone may keep in campaign trim until his last will and testament is printed.

Another Secret Circular to the Knights.

From the Globe-Dem

North Onder Of the Knights of Labou of Abelica, J To the Master Workman. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At a special session Executive Board was instructed to appoint a co

of three to go to Washington for the purpose of advaning legislation in the interest of the people. The Board selected the following brothers: Raiph Beaumont, James Campbell, and John J. McCartney. The committee reports that Congress dallies and plays with the wants of the neonle, and that it is necessary to bring the full power of the organization to bear upon them in order to accomplish anything. Therefore you will im-mediately upon the receipt of this convens your assemsy in special session within forty-eight hours, and re quest every member to sign, as citizens, the accompany-ing memorials—one for the Senate and one for the

The Assembly will also appoint a committee of thre o solicit signatures (attach blank paper to the petition for signatures) to the same among the people in your vicinity, and forward the memorials, with the signa ures within three days of the adjournment of the as sembly to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Ralph Benumont, 205 Pennsylvania avenue, Washing-

By order of the Executive Board.

[SEAL] FREDERICK TONNER, Secretary,
P. S.—Some petitions are coming back all signed in
one hand. This must not be done.

## The White Cross Movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am noved to express my gratitude for your courageous ad vocacy of unpopular reforms in Tax Sys. I amespecially pleased with your article "On the White Cross Movenent," in the number for June 20, and your very just remarks upon the decision of the national confere of Secretaries of the Young Men's Christ on, "that they could not properly lend and to the Is 0 not assuming at this into day that such a powerint body should recognize either to be one thing and
Christianity quite another thing?

With two standards of morality for the sexes what
progress can the majority make heavenward? And how
can the available of wickedness and disholism that
now delages the world is chucked, if all that aspire after
a spiritual life do not unite in raising a standard of
inorably that shall aft poor growing humanity shove
the thought that sin is a physical recessity?

The day press of the past few day has brought us
such sickeding accounts of heavy and voution deprayity as to contrast the sentiments of a large benty of chritians and the extremey of the times painfully, unking
the node distrances of a free outspoken poismal since
with exceeding brightness. is if not accounting at this into day that such a power-i body should recognize either to be one think and With exceeding brightness.

With the bighest approvation of Tax Sex's position as patriotic and statesman the Dr. Canoning B. Wisslow.

### Praise from Sir Henry to Praise Indeed.

From the Louisville Courter Journal I must admit that I have caught the Glad the fever, and watch with a kind of awe struck rever ence the movements of this truly grand old man. The world has never produced anything much finer, whethe we consider it as a spectacle of manhood, or has feat h the largest and most genuine statesmanship.

#### The Republicans to March for Temperance. From the Paternin Baily Po

On the temperance question the Republicans of the State are at least "marking time" and getting ready to step out in the grand march toward the new and beneficent reform for which the spirit of the age i trumpeting the key note.

### From the Omaha Berald.

In all matters of public economy and honest and prodent leadership in the House, the Democratic party has for years depended upon Samuel J. Randail. to is still the leader, and he cannot be deposed. Long ive Sam Randall!

### A Well-won Reputation.

From the Emwidence Star. THE SUN has the reputation of being the most ably conducted newspaper in the country

Prudently break up your rold by the timely use of Dr. ayms's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and firests, and a certain curative for coughs —242.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The sporting element has come prominently to the front again, and what with horse and yacht racing, rowing matches, tennistournaments, and athletic games, the railroad cars and steamboats have been seeing more of society people of late than any watering place.

After Marblehead and Sheepshead Bay, New London has probably been the headquarters of excioment and exulation. New Yorkers are always ready for a lark, and as the East had carried off the honors at Marblehead and the West those in the great contest on New York's favorite race course, the easy-going coamopolitans betook themselves to the intercollegiate rowing matches, and goodnaturedly risked their money and idled away their time on the chances of Columbia's success. The first victory having been theirs, they painted the town sky-blue and indulged in harmless midnight reveis, which called down some Puritanical demonstrations from only that class of good people who have probably never been young themselves and object to youth in others.

An event of quite a different character, but of exceptional interest to the Pequot colony and residents in the neighborhood, has been the opening and consecration of a new Roman Catholic chapel, built in Mr. Walter Chapin's beautiful grounds in memory of the young wife of Mr. Lindley Chapin, who died rather more than a year ago. The little building is of highly ernamented and richly carved Gothic architecture, has a magnificent organ and a trained choir of boys. On the day of the opening Monsignor Preston officiated, and his robes were on a scale of magnificence hardly equalled by those of the new Cardinal in the late imposing ceremonials at Baltimore.

Horse racing in this country, like the brook which the poet sings of, goes on forever when once it has begun. Hardly has one association brought its spring or summer meeting to a close when horses, jockeys, and gamblers are transferred to fresh fields and pastures new. and exactly the same scenes are recuacted, with only a change in the spectators. From Cedarharst, which is usually first in the field, to Jerome Park, from thence to Sheepshead Bay. then to Monmouth Park, and in a few weeks to Saratoga and back again to Concy Island and Jerome Park, is the regular sporting treadmill rom May till November, Newport being the only considerable place that has no race course, and no disposition to have one. At Cedarburst there are to be two days of racing next week. o which all the world wishes good luck. The social element is hardly likely to be so

marked as it usually is at Cedarhurst, since there is nobody left in New York to avail himelf of sea air, good sport, and all the means and opportunities for comfort and enjoyment provided by the management. But the length and breadth of Long Island-principally length. however-are certain to turn out for the occasion and not only will Rickaway, Lawrence, and Hempstead, but also Beliport, Islip, and Bayshore be well represented. Ocean breezes are proverbially soporific in their tendency. and South Siders have not hitherto shown much social energy or even a disposition to throw open their beautiful houses for the entertainment of strangers. Bollport, which includes among its landowners and residents such society magnates as Mr. James and Mr. Frank Otis, Mr. Charles Post and Mr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, who in his bachelor days was the life of his own particular coterie at Newport, has but little to offer in the way of inducements to summer visitors besides its unequalled climate and the beauty of its surroundings. Bay Shore and Babylon, in spite of the hundreds of what the world calls nice people," who assemble there year after year, are searcely more lively than Bellport, while Far Rockaway is as dead to all social interests as Herculaneum or Pompeil. Islip and Southampton are the only ones in the long line of south shore villages where there is any summer life-the former probably on account of its nearness to the South Side Club, and the latter through the ex-ertions of Mr. Willys Betts and one or two other enterprising gentlemen, who make the social advancement of the place their special care, and are untiring in their efforts for the gratification of others. At Rockaway this summer a movement in the right direction has een made by the organization of a dancing class, which is to meet during July, August, and September at the houses of Mrs. John Haven Cheever, Mrs. Samuel P. Hinckley, Mrs. Alex Stevens, and several other well-known residents, the last one to be at Mrs. J. Elliott Cowdin's on Sept. 20,

Almost every place is more lively than Newport just now. The town is in all the glory of its summer beauty, but as yet gives no promise of gayety to come. Social prophots are watch ing carefully for developments before they venture to predict what the character of the seaion is likely to be. A large number of the cotages are open and occupied, but several that last year were noted for hospitality are still barred and belted. Mrs. William Astor's gates will probably not be unlocked this summer Mrs. Gibert's and Mr. Egerton Winthrop's cottages at the upper end of the avenue have not yet passed into new hands, although their owners went abroad some weeks since. Mrs. Paran Stevens has deserted Marietta Villa, Mrs. Edward Cooper is in Europe, and, if she were here, the recent death of her sister, Miss Redmond, would preclude all possibility of her entertaining. Mrs. Belmont will be in seclusion during the early part of the season on account of Mr. Tiffany's death; and when, in addition to the loss of these social leaders the long list of Americans now in London and Paris is taken into consideration, it looks as if the Newport eason was likely to suffer change if not actual reverse this summer. But, on the other hand. olo and the hunt, which always carry not a ittle go with them, are certain of accomplishment, and if, as the croakers say, there are no debutantes, and the number of unmarried elles is deplorably reduced since last season. and the prohibition laws are to make Casing meetings dutier than a Methodist conference. omponsations for and ameliorations of all these evils will spring up as days go by, and make a fair general average when accounts are made up and cturns handed in at the close of the season. Next week will probably see a spurt in the way d gayety, though not on the scale of excluveness for which Newport entertainments are famous. The Twenty-third Regiment of the S. G., S. N. Y., will be encamped in the Ocean House grounds, which are already dotted with snow-white tents, and look almost as if West Point had magically been removed to Newport. The truth about that interesting subject,

he rupture of the engagement between Miss Grant and Lord Cairnes, is slowly coming to the surface among those who tre in a position to be accurately informed. The great difficulty with this young objeman seems to be that his word cannot be depended upon. Though nominally a Presbyterian in religion, his divagations from truth are as wonderful as those of any professed member of the Mendacious Club. He took over to Paris as a present to his affianced a magnificent lot of jewels, a neckiace of rubies and diamonds, several bracelets, and a triple engagement ring of curious fashion; and three rocks afterward he went and asked her to give tom back to nun because they had not been paid for! A female relative of his finally offered to pay his debts to the tune of fourteen thousand pounds, and the trustees in whose hands his ather had lodged the whole estate finally offered to make his income up to three thou and pounds a year. But the young lady had found ample reasons, not of a pecuniary nature, for changing her mind, and there is no doubt that both the Prince and Princess of Wales supported her in the resolution to break If an engagement which had become intolerthie. The young man does not suffer much from the affair. It is understood that after his lismussai he wrote a distracted letter of many sages to the effect that he was slowly dying; yet that very same afternoon he was seen play g be liards at a London club for several hours. Whether he used the peoper box as Sam Weller did in a like case is not reported.